

PATRIOTISM.

We are very American here. American patriotism bursts out with great enthusiasm occasionally. We keep the 4th of July and Decoration Day and Thanksgiving and are so carried away by the thought of a Presidential election in the States that we must need suspend business, hang about the streets, and indulge in a mock election. This is all very well in its way, but when it comes to doing something of a solid and useful sort to please our great neighbor and the Government to which so many hundreds of our foreign population owe allegiance, all this patriotic enthusiasm of American and sympathetic feeling on the part of others, seems to subside hastily like the fire of a squib that falls into a water bucket.

There is to be opened one of the most remarkable International Expositions that the world ever saw at New Orleans next month. It is first and foremost a great American Exposition—a national enterprise organized under a special Act of Congress, and aided in a solid way from the National Treasury. More than a year ago Hawaii was politely and most earnestly invited to take part in this Exposition. It is to be opened on the first Monday in December, and it is now the second Tuesday in November, and so far, as we are aware, not a single individual in Hawaii, be he American or of any other nationality, has done anything in response to this invitation. It is very nice to be Americans or sympathizers with Americans on Independence Day, because we get a holiday and a picnic, or on Thanksgiving Day, because we enjoy a turkey and drink egg-nog, *ad libitum*, but when invited to help in the New Orleans Exposition, we see no immediate advantage before us, and neither Americans nor any one else can be found to respond to a call which is most emphatically a national one.

These remarks are incited by the fact, communicated to us to-day, that the Government of this country purposes to try at this eleventh hour to make amends for the past, and endeavor to put in some sort of an appearance for Hawaii at the "World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition." Just how much, and what it may be proposed to attempt, we shall probably be able to make public to-morrow. Meanwhile, as so many mails go to other islands to-day, we lose no time in making known the preliminary decision that something shall be done, and calling on all who can, to get ready to assist in an undertaking which is patriotic as regards Hawaii, and friendly as regards America.

ANNEXATION IN THE PACIFIC.

After much hesitation, some of the causes of which can only be surmised, the British Government has yielded to the wishes of the Colonists of Australia so far as to proclaim a British Protectorate over the Southern portion of New Guinea and the islands which lie between it and Australia. This step appears to have been hailed as an installment of rights by a large section of the Colonists. It is a great deal less than was asked for, even in regard to New Guinea itself. The southern part of the eastern half of that island is all that is included in the proclamation. The Dutch claim the western part of New Guinea although they have never made any settlements there. The boundary line in that direction between the new Protectorate and the country over which the Dutch have some indefinite claim has been fixed at the 141st meridian of Longitude (east from Greenwich). As to the northern boundary, until the actual terms of the proclamation reach us, it can only be supposed that it will be the great mountain range of the interior. The exclusion of the northern part of the country from the Protectorate seems rather a half-hearted course, and may lead to some trouble should some other nation take possession of it. So also does the substitution of a mere Protectorate for the old-fashioned and more efficient course of taking possession. It may therefore be doubted whether the Colonists who think this "first installment" is a sign that some of their other prayers for extension of British do-

minion for their benefit, or supposed benefit, will soon follow, may not find themselves disappointed.

A New Zealand paper, after endeavoring to show that a desire to conciliate France and Germany in order to induce those powers to yield to its Egyptian policy has been the cause of the delay and hesitation on the part of Mr. Gladstone's Government in this affair of New Guinea, comments on the action which has at length been taken, in the following terms: "The Protectorate about to be established does not, it is true, extend over so large a surface as the colonies have desired. At the commencement of the annexation movement the Government of Victoria represented the necessity of New Britain, and New Ireland and other adjacent islands, in addition to New Guinea, being incorporated with the Empire. The Sydney Convention further declared the expediency of measures being taken to establish an Anglo-Saxon control over all the remaining island groups in the Pacific, and the Agents-General have not failed to urge Imperial action in the same direction. The instructions issued, however, include only the southern coast of New Guinea, from the 141st degree east longitude, with the isles lying between that coast and the Australian shore. Still, this constitutes a good installment of the more enlarged plan of operations to which the Australasian colonies have made up their minds. A commencement has been made which takes the question out of the region of uncertainty; and though the settlement of the territory to be taken possession of is not immediately contemplated, that will yet come about in a few years. The occupancy of it by any hostile or foreign Powers is thus meanwhile precluded; and what the colonies will henceforth have to direct their attention to is to watch the development of events and relax not their efforts until the process now happily inaugurated shall have resulted in the establishing of Australasian supremacy throughout the Pacific."

It may be noted here that the colonists who are eager on this subject still take up the same ground that was occupied by the Agents-General of the Colonies sixteen months ago in their communication to Lord Derby, and from which the Conference held in Sydney at a later date seemed inclined to draw back. It is "supremacy throughout the Pacific" that they are aiming at—not protectorates or occupations in isolated places, but a clean sweep of all that is left from the boundaries of the Dutch and Spanish possessions eastward across the Pacific, taking in every island over which the French flag does not absolutely float from the Equator southward. As for the French possessions, they talk glibly of buying these. It is, in truth, the fear of the effects of the French convict system which makes this annexation movement so popular in the Colonies. As a mere trading or political move, it would never have carried the people with it in the wholesale way that it has. The majority would have looked upon the scheme as visionary, and likely to lead to expense rather than profit, but for the way in which the close neighborhood of the French penal settlements has of late been brought home to them, giving every colonist a living interest in the question.

There is one word in the last line of the extract given above, which seems to us to be significant. The supremacy desired in the Pacific is spoken of as "Australasian." There will be a federated Australia in due course of time, and whether actually free from British control or nominally ruled from London, it will be an independent Power in the world of some consideration. It is the people of this future nation that want to rule over the Pacific, and we may add, who are likely hereafter to do so. The day may come in the life-time of many of us when this Kingdom will find on one side of it the United States of Australasia as it has on the other the United States of America, having the former indeed as actually its nearest neighbor. That would be the almost certain outcome of what the New Zealand journalist calls "Australasian supremacy in the Pacific," and what an active and enterprising set of men in the Colonies are aiming at.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In looking over the files of papers received by the Mariposa, the conclusion arrived at is that Blaine and Logan were elected Nov. 4th as President and Vice-President of the United States for the four years ending March 4, 1889.

The National Democratic Committee have virtually given up the Pacific Coast States of California, Nevada and Oregon. Ohio has already gone Republican, Indiana is reported strong for Blaine, Connecticut is Republican, and in New York State the Democrats were feeling very anxious. The N. Y. Herald is not at all satisfied with the outlook. A serious division had taken place in the Democratic party in New York City, and when that occurs in a Presidential year, it is generally fatal to the National Democratic ticket. Close figuring gives Blaine 30,000 to 40,000 plurality in the State, and in the city Butler would draw away probably 15,000, mostly Democratic.

In Louisiana hundreds of Democrats have bolted, and come out for a protective tariff, calling themselves "Conservative Republicans." In North Carolina there are signs of defection from the Bourbon ranks, which will influence the general result.

Mr. Blaine has returned from his Western campaigning tour and is in excellent health and spirits after his five weeks of almost continual railway travel. He was, at last advices, making the tour of New York State, and was everywhere well received.

Gov. Cleveland had commenced a like tour, but it seemed to be the impression that he had delayed doing so too long. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, had spoken a good deal, and apparently with better results than his chief.

As an indication of the popular feeling, it may be remarked that in betting circles Blaine has the call. Some heavy bets have been made in Wall Street—in one case \$10,000 to \$8,000 that Blaine would be elected. The odds on New York State going for Cleveland were \$100 to \$90. Indiana \$100 to \$80 on Blaine, New Jersey \$100 to \$70 on Cleveland. Whatever the result may be, the contest will undoubtedly be a very close one, and all will look forward with interest to the arrival of the Alameda on the 22d inst. with the news.

JULES TAVERNIER.

From a San Francisco correspondent we learn that Jules Tavernier, the great French artist, contemplates paying a visit to the Sandwich Islands. It is impossible to predicate how important his trip may be in illustrating the beauties of the island scenery. He is not in the best of health, after a long siege of nine years' hard work in California, but he hopes to recruit in the Hawaiian Islands and gain new art inspirations. It is not necessary to bespeak for this gifted artist a welcome at the hands of the islanders. Their homes and hearts are always open to such artists as Mr. Tavernier. Since he graduated in art he has contributed to the Paris *Caprice*, *Harper's Weekly* and *Harper's Magazine*; also to *Scribner* and the New York *Graphic*, to *Appleton's* and the *Picturesque America*. The *Albion* has been enriched by his sketches. His first pictures were admitted to the Paris Salon continuously from 1864 to 1870, and his pictures have found purchasers in London, Paris, New York, Munich, Berlin and Vienna. So great an artist, so capable of reproducing the beauties of the islands should meet with the warmest receptions. Mons. Tavernier thinks of resting quietly in Hawaii, Oahu and Maui for about three months. He has already, simply from photographs, finished two wonderful oil paintings of the Volcano of Kilauea for Mr. Edward Macfarlane, the proprietor of the *Waip* and of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, which are pronounced as highly effective, considering that the artist had to rely entirely on descriptions of the lights and eruptions given him. Among those who are fortunate possessors of his works are Mrs. Mark Hopkins, Governor Leland Stanford, Irving Scott, A. S. Halliday, Mrs. Hearst, Sir Thomas Hesketh, Conte de Chauveau, Baron Rothschild, the Princess Nariskine,

nee Yonsepouffe, and many other collectors of art treasures. In what has been said regarding the great artistic talent of Mons. Jules Tavernier, our correspondent has in no jot or tittle overstepped the lines of truth. Personally, he is a most amiable gentleman, full of fire, *verve* and energy, and there is no doubt but that his visit to Hawaii will enrich the art treasures of the islands for all time.

ENTERPRISE.

The Cape Colony Government has sent for a man who thoroughly understands the growth of grape vines, offering for such a one his traveling expenses and \$5000 per annum salary. This is done because the Cape grapes are the finest in the world, and the local Government believes that every encouragement should be given to their growth. The colony has about a half-million acres of land under cultivation, with a European population of 236,000. The most, about two-thirds, of the land is arid plains, which, however, prove fertile if irrigated. The exports from the Colony during the last year were valued at \$21,000,000, and the imports at \$38,000,000, leaving the balance of \$17,000,000 against the Colony. The public debt is \$52,000,000, and yet there is no talk of the country's going to the bow-wows, but, on the contrary, a high salary is to be paid to an expert in grape culture, in order that that industry may be better developed.

The Hawaiian Islands have about 50,000 acres under cultivation, with a possible additional 50,000 acres capable of producing grapes, tobacco, indigo, castor-oil bean, cinchona, etc., of the best quality. The population may be estimated at this time of writing at 88,000, giving something over an acre of land apiece to every inhabitant. Instead of our imports exceeding our exports, as in the Cape Colonies, a balance of \$2,400,000 for 1883 was in our favor. In view of these facts it would seem as though we were warranted in going to the expense of getting out here experts in sugar, tobacco and the vine that the present yield of the first named might be increased, and of the last two developed and made profitable.

The Late Mr. James Booth.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from the official report on Mr. Booth's last illness and death, and sent to the Government by Signor Cerulli, Hawaiian Consul-General at Naples:

"This young gentleman had successfully passed his examinations at the Military Academy of Turin, and had been promoted to the next class. He was first to pass his six weeks holiday at Turin; in fact, he was there some weeks, until the cholera broke out in the north of Italy. It was then that he came over to Naples, as you will see by the enclosed copies of a letter and cablegram he sent me on his visit, to avoid the epidemic. Moreover, the opening of the Academy had been put off for another two months, until the first week in October, on account of the disease which had spread itself in the north. As public health in our place was excellent, and as no one could have foreseen what came afterwards, I did not like to contradict him, the more as he seemed so desirous of coming here to pay a visit to his old friends, I let him come down. He was so glad on again seeing his old superior officers at the Military College, as well as his numerous companions on furlough here, that I congratulated myself on having granted his request.

"On the 1st of September, cholera broke out quite unexpectedly with some force in the old part of Naples. On its outbreak, I wished Booth to go to some neighboring place and told him so, but the doctors here in the epidemics are always contrary to one leaving the place, the malady being sure to manifest itself on the parties changing air. Booth, on hearing this, decided to remain in Naples; the more so, as cholera had not attacked the part of the town he was then staying in, as you will see from the papers I send you. The wards of San Ferdinando and Cesari, which have each over 50,000 inhabitants, had but very few cases daily, as they are the cleanest and healthiest in Naples. The only few cases happening being of parties who had given occasion, to the malady by overeating.

"Mr. Booth being in the Hotel d'Orient, which hotel is quite near my office, is in the finest position of the San Ferdinando Ward, near the Public Gardens, full south, had no occasion to fear the epidemic, provided he took care of himself, which I every day entreated him to do. By the papers I sent you, you will see that the bulletins were issued for the first time on the 3d and 4th of September, the *Bungles* I remit being the last daily paper, coming out at 10 A. M. I send you all the numbers from that date to the

day of Mr. Booth's death, the bulletins were issued every eight hours from 4 P. M. to 2 A. M., and from 2 A. M. to 10 A. M., and from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. There are three columns of numbers in each, the first with the total number of cases for each eight hours, the second with the numbers of deaths of the day, and the last with the deaths of persons attacked on the previous day. I transcribe hereafter the official numbers, so that you may see that the ward has suffered but little:

Date.	No. of Cases in Naples.	No. of Cases in San Ferdinando.	Deaths
3-4 Sept.	97	1	—
3-5 "	122	2	—
5-6 "	125	1	—
6-7 "	226	2	1
7-8 "	238	1	1
8-9 "	266	3	4
9-10 "	721	1	1
10-11 "	949	7	2
11-12 "	754	16	6
12-13 "	848	14	3
13-14 "	698	8	3
14-15 "	476	7	3

In fact only a minimum of the total, the deaths especially being very few; this is abundant proof of the healthy condition of the place Mr. Booth lived in."

"Mr. Booth was apparently in excellent health the day before he had the attack, and was in my office for a long time, where he used to spend two or three hours a day; nothing could have made me imagine that so terrible a misfortune was about to happen. On the evening of the 4th, after having dined at the table d'hôte at 8 P. M., he went to his room and told the servant that, as he did not feel quite well, he would not go out to hear the music in the Public Gardens, as he used to do every evening, but would stay at home. Would to God he had done so.

It appears that a little later on he must have changed his mind, for he did go out, and returned home at 1 o'clock in the morning; at 4 o'clock the same morning he was attacked, and after a short time the hotel-keeper, who, in the meantime, had taken the first precautions, giving him brandy, laudanum, hot tea, and had also sent for a doctor, sent for me. I was on the spot as early as possible, and sent for other doctors; from that moment down to the time of his death, he was not left for a minute, the doctors, three of whom relieved themselves every eight hours, being constantly at his bedside, besides the hotel-keeper, two manservants and the housemaid. His companion, Signor d'Amilio, whom I sent for as they were constantly together, remained with him the whole time without even changing his clothes. On the third day we thought we had won the battle, the reaction having set in violently, but it turned immediately to typhus, which notwithstanding all the doctors could do, proved fatal on the 5th day. I need not tell you how this affected me, as well as Mr. Guistone, who also came very often to see poor Booth. To see the young man die before our eyes without being able to save him.

Commandatore de Martino, the King's own private doctor, came every day to see the patient, and gave his advice in the consultations which were held daily; all the doctors who tended him concurred in saying that it was the worst case of cholera they had seen. The new method of Prof. Cantani, the Epidermolysis, was tried, and although the injections relieved him for the moment, they failed to cure the disease. I was on the spot every day from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Mr. Gaistini also paid frequent visits, for you may rest assured that nothing has been left untried to save our poor young friend, and that up to the last moment he was attended to and cared for as if he had been a member of my own family.

"Poor young Booth! He now lies in the British Cemetery, where, by permission of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Manuni, the Mayor of Naples allowed me to have the body buried in a place outside the cholera burial ground. You must know that there is the utmost rigor here as to the burial of persons who have died from cholera; they are buried in a separate burial ground, and quicklime is thrown over the remains in order to destroy them as soon as possible; they cannot be embalmed. Through the kindness of the Mayor, the quicklime instead of being thrown on the body itself, was thrown on the coffin, so that if at any time after two years, the family wish to have the remains in Honolulu, they may have them, as I have already put forth the possibility of such a demand being made by the Hawaiian Government. Should the family of Mr. Booth or the Government wish to raise a monument to the memory of the departed, they will only have to let me know, and it shall be done in accordance with their wishes.

The authorities have been most kind, and have offered me every possible assistance. The Minister of Foreign Affairs especially; it was he who every day sent Commandatore de Martino, the King's doctor, to inquire after Mr. Booth, and to examine him; the Prefect and the Mayor have done the same. I have thanked all of them, both in person and by letter. I have been unable to write you this long despatch earlier, on account of the rather voluminous correspondence I have been obliged to carry on with the Military and Civil authorities in this most unfortunate circumstance."